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Mr. HAYLET'S

SREMON

Preach'd before the

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On Sunday January 8. 17 1.

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Publish'd

By bis Majesty's Special Command.

On Sunday January 3. 87

The Vanity, and Sinfuless, of Human Impositions in Doctrines of Religion.

A

SERMON

Preach'd before the

KING,

In the

Royal Chapel at St. James's.

On Sunday January 8th. 1715.

SyTHOMAS HAYLEY A. M. Canon Residentiary of Chichester, and Chaplain in Ordinary to his Majesty.

LONDON,

inted for M. Wotton, at the Three Daggers in Fleetstreet. 1716.

Price Four Pence

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MATT. xv. 9.

But in vain they do Worship Me, Teaching for Doctrines the Commandments of Men.



N these Words our Saviour lays a heavy Charge,
upon the Doctors of the
fewish Church, in that they
had sanctify'd the wain Tra-

blosses and Interpretations of Scripture, by a pretended Authority from God, and hereby had corrupted both the Belief and ractice of the People; upon whose Conciences they had imposed, as Things newslary in Religion, not only such Injunctions as were of mere Human Institution,

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and had no Essential Goodness in them, and which God did not require of them, fuch as the washing their Hands when they eat Bread, &c. But such likewise as did directly overthrow the express Revelations of God, and contradict the Principles both of Natural and Reveal'dRegion. As our Saviour instance's to them in that Unnatural Tradition of theirs. CO which enjoyn'd them, not to relieve their -own distressed Parents, when they had devoted their Substance to God. Whereas ma God had expresly told them, That he wa pleas'd with Mercy more that Constant Sacrifice; and had commander them, saying, Honour thy Father and the gre v. 4. Mot er; and He that Curfeth Fathe bee Exod. or Mother, let him dye the Death full v. s. But They taught, That who foever such field fay to his Father, or his Mood ther, It is a Gift by whatfoever the licea mightest be profited by Me, and honour no ind his Father, or his Mother, he shall be fre stab v.s, And thus had they made the Commandmen and of God, of none effect, by their Traditio loins Upon this our Saviour call's them H ad i pocrites; and tells them, not only, that il lad placit

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placing the Worship of God in Ceremopies of Human Invention, which had no. thing of Morality in them, was a vain Worship; But, that 'twas in vain for them to pretend to worship God at all, whilst they establish'd their own Conceits, as neceffary Points in Religion, not only without any Foundation from, but in express contradiction to, the reveal'd Word and Will of God. In vain do they Worship Me, Teaching for Doctrines the Commandments of Men.

This Spiritual Imposition upon the that Consciences of Men, in Matters of Relinder gion, which is here complain'd of, as a the great Corruption in the Jewish Church, has athe been but too universally, and too successeath fully practis'd in the Christian one; The oeve Successors of St Peter, as they are pleas d Mocall themselves, having as Magisterially the licated from His Chair, as the Scribes er n and Pharifees did from that of Moses; and fra stablish'd as many Traditionary Fables, dine and Human Impositions, as necessary litio Points in the Christian Religion, as the other Had introduc'd into their Law, from the at the radition of their Elders, and the pretended lacit

tended Authority of their own Expositions. Witness those false Doctrines in the Church of Rome, concerning the Worlhip of Images, Prayer in an unknown Tongue, addressing it to Saints and Angels, Communion in one Kind, with many other Particulars, too well known to be here insisted upon, and such as do even make void the Commandments of God.

l would beg leave therefore, to enlarge upon the Words of my Text, in

the following Method; viz.

I. To represent to You, what a great Wickedness it is in the Governous of any Church, to Teach, or Establish, for Doctrines, the Command ments of Men.

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Corruptions have generally been in troduced, and by what Means the have been establish'd in the Church.

may be proper to remove such Co ruptions, where they are established and to prevent them, where they are not. And lastly,

(5)

IV. I shall conclude with a sutable Application.

First then I am to represent to you,

I. What a great Wickedness it is in the Governours of any Church, to Teach, or

Establish, for Doctrines, the Command-

ments of Men.

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Now there are different Degrees of Wickedness in this Practice, according to the different Nature, of which these Human Impositions are. For there are some things which may be requir'd as necessary parts of Religion, and upon that Supposition, impos'd upon the Belief and Practice of it's Professors, which have no other Obliquity in them, fave only, that they are not requir'd, That they make no part of Gods Revelation, and are what He does not require at our Hands. Others there are, which do not only want the Divine Authority for their Establishment, but are even repugnant to the Holy Scriptures which have it, contradict the reveal'd Will of God, and make void his Commandments.

Of

Of the first fort, were the Injunctions amongst the Jews, about mashing their hands when they eat Bread, or came from Market; with many other things, which they had receiv'd to hold. as the washing of Cups, and Pots, Brazen Vessels, and of Tables. Such likewise were the Impositions of Circumcission, and other parts of the Ceremonial Law, requir'd of the Gentile Converts in the first Age of Christianity, by the early Corrupters of the Gospel. And such we may reckon those Doctrines establish'd by Persons of much the same Disposition in these latter times, concerning Pilgrimages, Prayers for the Dead, a meritorious Mortification of the Body, with many other fuch like Human Inventions, which St. Paul long agoe foretold, would be preach'd as Doctrines of the Gospel, when that Departing from the Faith should be accomplished which he mentions, I Tim. 4. 1. And the Professors of Christianity should speak Lies in Hypocrify, forbidding to Tim. 4. 2, Marry, and commanding to abstain from Meats.

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Of the other fort of Impositions, which did even contradict the express Revelations of God, and make void his Commandments, was that Instance amongst the Fews of old mention'd in the Context; whereby a Man was declar'd to be free from all Obligation to relieve the Wants of his necessitous Parents, after he had faid it was Corban, that is, a Gift, or a thing devoted to God, by whatfoever they might be profited by him; Notwith- Matt. 15 45 flanding God had expressly commanded in the Decalogue, saying, Honour thy Father and thy Mother. Mat. 7.11. And the same regard they had in Ma other Instances, to these Traditionary Expolitions, and Imaginary Authority of their Elders; "Whose Words they "esteem'd as lovely, above the Words of " the Law, or the Prophets;" as a Learned Commentator has ob- Lightf.v.2. serv'd upon this Passage in the Gospel. And another tell's us, that they had a Canon to this Effect, " That Pocock Mifeel. "a Man may be so bound by a "Vow of his own making, as that he "cannot, without great Sin, do, what

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God by his Law require's to be done; fo that, if he made a Vow, which " laid upon him a Necessity to violate "God's Law, that he might observe it, his Vow must stand, and the Law be " abrogated." Thus had the Doctors of the Fewish Church, render'd the Commands of God, of none Effect, by their Tradition. And the like has been done, and much upon the same Principles, by too many, that have copy'd after them, in the Christian one; who, out of a pretence of Infalibility, and a Delegated Authority from Christ, magisterially to decide all Controversies concerning the Faith, and the Interpretation of Scripture, have dictated so arbitrarily, as even to cancel the plain pracetts of our Saviour, and the express injunctions of the Gospei; And have establish'd in their stead, not only, vain and superstitions Observances; but, many gross Errours and Corruptions in Religion, such as are inconsistent with the Purity of God's Worship, and strictly Prohibited in his Word. Thus the Do-Arine of Image Worship has been established in the Church, contrary to the 2d. Com inthi mandment God

(9) mandment, which forbids, the making of any Graven Images, the bowing down to them, and worshiping them; And to that Injunction of St. John, 1 John. 5. 21. Little Children, keep your selves from Idols, or Idol Worship. And that of praying to Saints and Angels, contrary to St Paul's Declaration, 1 Tim. 2. 5. There is one God, and one Mediatour between God and Men, the Man Christ Jesus; And Rev. 22. 9. Worship God. Thus again, has one part of the Holy Communion been withheld from the Laiety, contrary to our Saviour's own Solemn Institutionofit, Matt. 26. 27. And the Testimony of St Paul conterning it, 1 Cor. 11. 25. Where he declares, That he had received of the Lord, what he there delivered v. 23. unto the Corinthians; That the Lord Jesus, onhe same night in which he was betray'd, es; ook the Cup, as well as the Bread, saying, is in Drink ye all of it. In like manner has the ublick Prayer in a Tongue unknown to the Proongregation been establish'd, directly con-Do ish'd tary to the whole Tendency of St. Paul's 4th Chapter of the 1st Epistle to the Co. Com inthians. These, with many more I nent could

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could mention, are all the Commandments of Men, which yet have been Taught as Doctrines of the Gospel, tho' they do thus manifestly contradict, the whole Sense and Tenour of it.

Hence therefore it must appear, in what a great Degree of Guilt, those Perfons are involv'd, who do either add to, or contradict, the Revelations of God. In the one Case, they are guilty of a most notorious Forgery, in counterfeiting, as it it were, the Broad Seal of Heaven, and Co pretending to a Commission from God, which they have never received; In the which they have never received; In the other Case, they are guilty of a most my Criminal Rebellion, in that they abrogate ind the Laws which Almighty God has efta-Voe blish'd; And in both Cases, they shew rope the Highest Presumption, link'd and bat joyn'd to a vast Aggravation of accomplicated Iniquity.

For let us but reflect, what a High-Crime it is, in the Ambassadours or Repat p presentatives of Earthly Princes, when tel they act beyond, or contrary to, the In heir structions they receive; What and Breach of Trust it is, as well as want o Gratitu

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Gratitude towards their Sovereign, and how great a Penalty it deserves; and this will give us, in some Degree, a Sense of that Guilt, which They contract, who exceed the Bounds of their Heavenly Commission, to the Dishonour of the Great Lord of Heaven and Earth, and the abusing and enslaving of his Subjects. For the Guilt of these latter must rise higher, in proportion to the vast Difference there s between our Spiritual and Temporal Concerns, the Interest of the Soul and Boy, and the infinite Majesty of the Eterod, the val God, compar'd with the Dignity of oft my Earthly Potentate. Acordingly we gate and, in many places of Scripture, great fla- Voes pronounc'd against such Prophets, as new rophesy'd out of their own hearts, and bat follow'd their own spirits, V. 3. upli- nd had seen nothing; That said, he Lord saith, when the Lord v. 6.
High ad notsent them. Behold I am against them Re at prophely falle Dreams, saith the Lord, and whet tell them, and cause my people to err, by e In eir Lies, and by their Lightness; yet I t them not, nor commanded them; Therent o te they shall not profit this seople at all,

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Saith the Lord. And St. Paul, writing to the Galatians, observes, That then were some who troubled them, and would pervert the Gospel of Christ; upon which he add's, and solemnly repeat's the same Words, Tho' we, or an Angel from Hea wen, preach any other Gospel unto you Yvanesignas view, preach any thing elfe for the Gospel, than what we have preach'd un to you, let him be accursed, Galat. 1 8. And the Canon of the New Testamen is thut up by the last inspired Writer wit this severe Denunciation, Rev. 22. 18 19. For I testify unto every man that hear eth the Words of the prophely of this Book If any man shall add unto these things, Go shall add unto him the Plagues that are wi ten in this Book. And if any man shall ta away from the Words of the Book of the trophely, God shall take away his part a of the Book of Life, and out of the Ho City, and from the things which are wi ten in this Book. So great is the Wicke ness, and so severe will be the Punishmen pres of Teaching for Doctrines the Commandmen of Men. made by white the town 15 : wh: to algor which they look the look as

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II. By what Methods such Corruptions have generally been introduc'd, and by what Means they have been

Establish'd in the Church. And,

1. The great Occasion of these Corruptions has been, an unwarrantable Thirst after Dominion, in those who have been appointed to praside in the Church. There are fuch unhappy Springs in Human Nature, that Mankind are more apt to be aspiring after the Government of the Thoughts and Actions of other Men, than of duly ordering and regulating their own. And though a Defire of Power, with an intent barely to do good in the World, be indeed a Noble Ambi-tion; And a Thirst after Wisdom, out of a pure Love to Truth, and the Propagation of it, be indeed a Heavenly Disposition; yet 'tis seldom that these good Qualities appear, without some of the basest Alloy; Either Power without Oppression, or Knowledge without Pride. There is a false Opinion of true Grandeur which Men are apt to entertain; and a mistaken

mistaken Judgment of real Praise, with which they are usually deceiv'd; And the Vanity they have, to indulge themselves in both, makes them love, not only to Command the Bodies and Estates, but to dictate even to the Minds and Un.

derstandings of their Brethren.

Hence have the true Ends of Government, though of Almighty God's own Institution, been utterly perverted; And the Protection of Mankind, as to Temporals, been turn'd into Tyranny over Them; And the Instruction of them, as to Spirituals, into the most insufferable Insolence. Insomuch that the Publishers of the Divine Laws, have taken upon them, even to make them; And the Ambassadours of God, from being invested with his Authority in Some Points, have pretended to act infallibly in all. And at last, the Man of Sin bas been reveal'd, the Son of Perdition; Who opposeth and exalteth bimself above all that is called God, or is Worshipped, that is, all Princes; So that, He as God, sitteth in the Temple of God, Shewing himself that he is God. 2 Theff. 2. 3, 400 of 198 of 198

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2. As a Thirst after Dominion in the Governing part of the Church, has been a Means to draw them in their Determinations, beyond the Bounds of their Commission; So an unmeasurable Regard to their Authority in the Governed part, and a superstitious and slavish Submission to their Judgments, has been an accessary Caufe of these Corruptions. There is an Honour and Respect due to the High Stations Men are in, and the peculiar relation they may have to God, does justly command a kind of Veneration for their Persons, and their Characters. And accordingly the Apostle beseeches the Thessalonians, To know them who labour'd among them, and 5. 12, pere over them in the Lord, and adave monish'd them. And to esteem them nd but then, the Scripture teache's us in l'd, and ther places, That they are not Magiste-God, ially to prescribe to the Faith of heir Brethren; That they are 1 Pet. 5.3. So e of ot Lords over God's Heretage; but 2 Ministers only by whom we Believe;

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And our Saviour himself Commands us, To call no Man Master upon Earth; Because one is our Master, even

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Christ, and we all are Brethren.

So that we see there may be an Excess of Defference to the Persons of Men; and when it is carry'd too far, it be-come's highly prejudicial to Truth, and is very apt to mislead the Understanding in it's fearch after it. There is indeed a Weakness and a Conceitedness of Judgment, which will fometimes carry Men into as bad an Extream the other may, and put Men upon rashly determining their Thoughts, contrary to the Directions of their Superiours, in Points which they have not, either duly consider'd, or had Means to inform themselves about, or even Capacities to understand; And this is the Pride, and the Presumption of such Persons. But it can be no Argument against others judging for Them- in selves, who have us'd impartial Consideraand are well-qualify'd to judge. If such other Persons as these give up their Under But standings to any imaginary Authority in the eithe

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either their mistaken or corrupted Leaders, they become Enemies to Truth, Deferters from their Great Lord and Master, the Captain of their Salvation, and Betrayers of the Gospei. Every such Christian is strictly bound to stand fast in that Liberty wherewith Christ has made him Gal. s. s free; And he incurr's a Guilt, whenever he become's a Follower of other Men, any further than they follow Christ. 1Cor.11. From whence it must necessarily be concluded, that he has a Judgment of Discretion allow'd him, to know, when they do, or do not. Lastly,

3. As these Corruptions have arisen, in a great Measure, from the Ambition of One Sort of Christians, and grown into Establishments by a slavish Submitsiand on to their Authority in the Other; So there of has been another more universal Cause of gu- them, and that is, a culpable Ignorance in Both. This Fault indeed is the more ion, ought to keep Knowledge, that Mar. 2. 7 such others may seek the Law at their Mouths.

Ider But every Man is so far blameable for the Errors, and Præjudices, and mistaken

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Judgments, which he contracts, as he neglects to make use of the Means God affords him, for his better Knowledge and Information. And it can be no justifiable excuse for any Man's Ignorance, especially in Matters of such vast impor. tance to him, as the Truths of Religion are, to plead an unwarrantable Defference to the Judgments of Others, when God has given him due Means of Information, and an Understanding of his own for his Direction.

But the Truth is, They who have been Commission'd to Govern and Instruct others, have found it an easier Way to exact a ready Obedience to their Commands, and an implicit Submission to their Decifions, than to inform the Judgment of their Inferiours, either as to the Justice of the one, or the Reasonableness of the other. And These likewise have found it most for their Ease, and many times not safe for them to do otherwise, to take Things upon Trust, to follow the Dictates of their Leaders without reserve, dge and to believe all that is taught them for Doctrines of the Gospel, without the leaft

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least Examination into the Reasonableness, of the Truth of it.

Thus has the Light of God's Word been in a mannner, totally Eclips'd; And the great End of Divine Revelation been frustrated and made void, by the Carelesness and Corruption of Mankind; Who have let the Truths of God ye cover'd and unconsulted in the Saon, red Volume, and follow'd other Inven-tions and Imaginations of their own, cal-

ulated more for Earthly than Heavenly surposes.

A sad Instance of this, we had, for many Ages, in the Church, before the selection; When the Bible was neither standard by the standard by the standard ne People; Whereby a dark State of gnorance prevail'd, and the grossest Erher. or and Superstitions were introduced, nost oth into the Principles, and the Practice, sake lerwise, when the Key of Know-Di- dge was taken away, and they

rve, ho kett it, would neither enter in them-

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Mat. 15.14. felves, nor let others, who were en-tring in, be unmolested. Thus the Blind have led the Blind, and both have fallen into the Ditch.

Having taken a View of the Rife and Origin of these Corruptions; I am na-

turally led in the 3d place,

III. To offer at some Directions which may be proper, to remove them where they are established, and to pre vent them, where they are not. And

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1. Since a Thirst after Dominion, an a Love to be magisterially dictatin to the Understandings of others, has bee the unhappy Occasion of introducin these Corruptions in Religion; It necessary, That a contrary Principle, Love for Truth, and a due Concern for the just Liberties of Mankind, should b propagated and encourag'd, as a Cou terpoise against them. And tho' for Publik Decisions may be necessary, as the Assent of others to them fit to requir'd, for the sake of Order and Un pen formity in Worship; yet should not this Governor

Governours of the Church be fond of multiplying these without Occasion, or beyond what is necessary; Lest Diverfity of Judgments, which cannot possibly be avoided, in doubtful and controverted Points, should contract or divide that Communion, which a truly Christian Universal Charity, which may and ought to be kept alive in our Breafts, notwithstanding some Differences in Opinion, would have enlarg'd and preferv'd.

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Whatever things are raught as necessary Doctrines of the Gospel, ought to be plainly and palpably such; either contain'd in the express Words of Scripture, or deducible by necessary Consequence from it. But as for such Points as en so are lest disputable in Revelation, such ald b as Men only fancy they discover in it; These Kinds of Speculations may serve to exercise the Learned and the Curious, but they are by no means, to be taught to as Doctrines, even the they should hapd Vi pen to be Truths. Because, 'tis one not thing, to believe a Matter as a Point vernot of

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of reveal'd Religion; and another, to be convinc'd of the Truth of the same, upon bare rational Principles. And therefore all publick Determinations in Matters of Religion, in which other Mens Judgments are concern'd, and to which their Assent is requir'd, should be confin'd to what is clear and evident in the Sacred Writings; That Men's Consciences may not be burden'd, nor their Christian Liberties invaded, by a rash and presumptuous Establishment of such Doctrines, for necessary Truths of the Gospel, which Wise, and Learned, and Pions, and Sincere, and Inquisitive Men, cannot find contain'd in it.

2. Since another Cause of the Imposition of Human Commandments for he Divine Doctrines, has been too great a Desference to Human Authority in Religious Matters; The proper way to prevent and remove such Corruptions must be, for each particular Person to examine in I more carefully into the Reasonableness and Grounds of his own Faith; That he may

may see upon what Foundation he builds, the hope that is in him. For fince not only Particular Churches, as the Church of Jerusalem, of Alexandria, of Antioch, of Rome, but even General Councils, may, Art. 19.21. and have err'd in their Decrees, concerning Matters, both of Faith, and Practice; no private Person, of due Qualifications, can be bound in Duty, mplicitly to acquiesce in such fallible fudgments; or ought to be so over-aw'd with their Imaginary Authority, as to be fraid to attempt an Examination of the ni. Iruth of their Decisions. Every Man oust be sav'd by his own Faith, and not y that of Another; And the Gospel is for he plain Rule by which he must regulate at a But no Church, as we are taught in Reli- De 20th Article of our own Estapre- lishment, can lawfully ordain nust by thing, that is contrary to God's writnine n Word; or ought to decree, or en-eness ree any thing to be believ'd for necessity the Salvation, either against, or besides, may fame. So that no private Person, tho'

tho but of a Common Understanding, ought to think it sufficient for him, implicitly to Believe, as the Church Be. lieve's, without knowing what that Belief is, or wherefore it is established, For that is indeed to believe nothing, but what he should not Believe, viz. That he cannot Err with publick Judgment; A Principle! which, of all o. thers, has been the most productive of Corruptions in Religion; and which, in it's Natural Consequences, does directly tend, to oveethrow it all. Every Man therefore should walk with his Eyes open For if there were not so many Bline Followers, the Blind Leaders would no be so Numerous. Lastly,

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3. Since a great occasion of these Co tuptions in Religion has been a grofs Ignoran of the Truths of God; It should be the Care of us all, to apply our felves, wi Diligence and Assiduity, to the Study the Holy Scriptures, as the only infalli that Rule, both of Faith, and Manners. A Delu herein, every fincere and impartialSearch Lye after Truth, will easily and readily for

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what is necessary for him, both to Believe, and Practice, in order to Salvation. When thy Word goeth forth, fay's the Pfalmift, it giveth Light and Understanding
psilm.119 unto the Simple. And he acknowledge's it, a Lanthorn unto his own Feet, and a Light unto his Path's. And tell's us, That all the day long was his Study in it. And such should our Diligence be, in searching the Scriptures, o wherein are the Words of Eternal in John 3.39. Life; And which were written on purpose, to direct and lead us Mat into the way to it. But if Men will be so very negligent and careless, as never to consult the Divine Oracles, nor read no those Revelations which God has made us of his Will; It is no wonder, that Cou the Spirit of Errour, and of Darkness, rest's upon them, That the working of 2Thess.2.9 Satan, which is with all Power, will and Signs, and lying Wonders, should prefalli that God should send them strong v. 10, 11. A Delusion, that they should believe a earch Lye; That they should believe, as Truths ly fin

of the Gospel, not only the Com-mandments of Men, but even the 2Tim.4.14. Doctrines of Devils ; Two of which the Apostle tell's us are, forbidding to Marry, and Commanding to abstain from

IV. To conclude then; Let us bless God, that we live in an Age, and Country, Stu where the Gospel shine's in it's primitive and and native purity; where the Bible is laid for open to every Man's Understanding; and And where the Scriptures are not only for permitted to be read by the People, but, They are often called upon, and exhorted, to peruse and to consult them. And let he us praise God, for securing these inestimable Blessings to us, by raising us up such we a DEFENDER both of our Faith and fod Liberties, as will not use Violence towards N either; And that he afford's us such a ver promising Prospect of the continuance of long them, even to the Generations to come love and to our Children which are yet unborn

It is indeed but a Melancholy Ind Thought to reflect, That there should be long any number of Men amongst us, either

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nsensible of these Publick Blessings, of hat would Sacrifice them to any prie Resentments. But since it has now oo evidently appear'd that there are uch; It shew's us, what high Time t is, for the Governing Wisdom of the els lation, effectually to guard against, the ry, Stupidity of the one sort of these Men, we not the Corruptions of the other. And aid f neither the common Ties of Hug; nan Society, nor the sacred Obligations of Religion, can bind them to their Dubut, the profecuting their own, and their ed, Jountry's Welfare; it is plain, They act let he very Reverse of Christianity, and must sti-e look'd upon as Persons, who neither uch we the Brother-bood, nor fear 1 Pet .2. 17. and fod, nor Honour the King;

ards May the direct contrary Qualities for the ver hereafter flourish in these Kingof oms! May a Love of Truth, and a ome ove of Virtue, be the constant Goborn erning Principle, in the Regulation of our holy Inderstandings, and our Lives! May a ldb Conscientious Sense of that Obedience the we owe to his MAJESTI's Govern-

ment,

ments take Possession of the Hearts of all his Subjects! May a true Concern for the Publick Good, influence all our Publick Councils! And may a mutual Love and Charity, run through all our Private Con versation. Then shall we shew ou felves, both Wife Men and Good Chris tians in This World, which is the on by way to secure our Salvation in the Next.

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